

BRYAN'S STATEMENT OF RACE PROBLEM

Question Not Whether Negro
Can Govern Himself, but
Whether He Can
Govern Both.

DEFENDS SOUTHERN WHITES

Nebraskan Contrasts South's At-
titude to Negro With North's
to Filipino.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—
Politicians here are taking a deep in-
terest in a recent statement of Mr.
Bryan in his magazine debate with
Senator Beveridge, in which he makes
what appears to be his first public
declaration on the suffrage laws of
the South. In the course of his ar-
ticle he says:

"The Senator attempts to use the
negro of the South as a shield to ward
off the attacks of Democrats, but in
doing so he betrays his lack of knowl-
edge of the Democratic position. The
suffrage qualifications were imposed,
not because the colored man is in-
capable of self-government, but be-
cause he is not advanced sufficiently
to govern the white race. Where the
two races are thrown together the
question is not whether the black man
is capable of self-government, but
whether he is capable of administering
the government under which both
must live. In such cases the more
advanced race is the one to be pre-
served and the less advanced race
preservation fixed suffrage qualifi-
cations in order to protect the civiliza-
tion."

"But Senator Beveridge overlooks
the fact that the Democrats of the South
show more consideration to the black
man than the Republicans show to
the brown men of the Orient. In the
first place the suffrage qualifications
of the South raise a temporary barrier
to suffrage, and under all the amend-
ments adopted some of the colored
men now vote, and new voters are
added year after year, but under a
colonial policy the Philippines are per-
manently barred from citizenship. On
this point the black man of the South
has a distinct advantage over the Phi-
lipino."

"Second, the colored people of the
South are protected by the Constitu-
tion of the United States and by the
Constitutions of the various States. In
this respect also the black man of the
South has a distinct advantage over
the brown man of the Orient."

"Third, the colored people of the
South live under the same laws the
white people make for themselves.
This is not so in the Philippines. The
Republican party, which came into ex-
istence by championing the rights of
the black man, should now be so in-
different to the rights of the brown
men? And is it not strange that it
should attempt to involve this govern-
ment in the solution of a question
7,000 miles from home when the
race question that we already have is
so difficult of solution?"

CROPS ARE BETTER AND BUSINESS, TOO

Shipments of Fall Goods Expand-
ing, and More Optimistic
Feeling Prevails.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Bradstreet's
to-morrow will say:

Crops, particularly corn and cotton,
have shown further improvement, there
is freer buying for fall at leading
Southwestern markets, shipments of
fall goods are expanding, and there is
evident a more optimistic feeling as
to distributive trade generally, based
upon the active trade done of late at
retail. Relatively most activity is noted
in the larger Southwestern markets,
at a few Central Western centres, and
at the larger Eastern cities. At the
South midsummer quiet rules, except
at infrequent intervals. Some lines of
wholesale trade, such as cotton, dry
goods, the activity manifested is still
notable, considering the long spell of
preceding buoyant buying, but other
lines display more quiet, and in iron
and steel, while production is of record
proportions, and orders ahead are
heavy, new buying of both crude and
finished products has been well cleaned
up at this time, with price conces-
sions more readily obtainable.

Smelter, copper and lead are weaker,
and business is very light. Raw wool
is notably strong, particularly fine
staple wools adapted to making worsts.
Prices tend upwards. The wool clip
appears to have been well transferred
to the East, where the new wools are
arriving slowly.

Postal Affairs.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—
Postmaster appointed: Virginia, Ed-
ward L. H. Major, removed; Lo-
dore, Amelia county, Janie E. Graber,
vice William H. Graber, dead; Simon-
son, Richmond county, William H.
Bandy, vice J. H. Simonson, resigned;
Waco, Floyd county, Silas F. Law-
rence, vice James E. Bepko, resigned.
North Carolina—Cashiers, Jackson
county, George M. Cole, vice E. E.
Hooper, resigned.

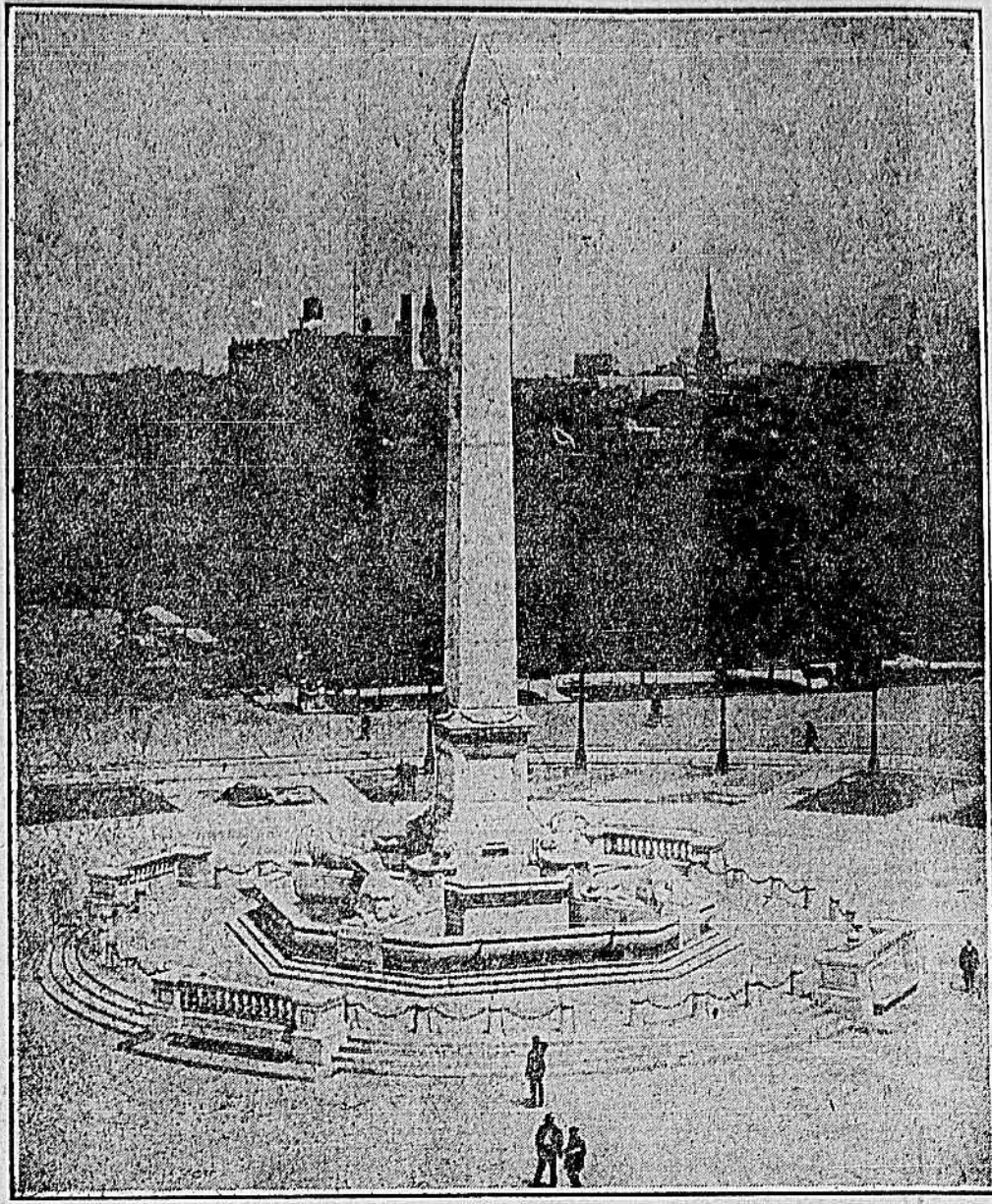
During the hot weather
you should eat less solid
food and drink more of
liquid foods, which require
less energy for their di-
gestion and assimilation.

Pabst
Blue Ribbon
The Beer of Quality

contains just the same
amount of food as milk,
but in a form much easier
to digest and more quickly
assimilated, and therefore
more healthful.

Pabst Brewing Co.,
Marshall & Hancock Sts., Richmond,
Phone 386.

NEW YORK STATE'S TRIBUTE



THE MCKINLEY MONUMENT, ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE MARTYR PRESIDENT AT BUFFALO.

This beautiful shaft is to be dedicated on September 5th, during Buffalo's Old Home Week celebration. It is expected President Roosevelt will unveil the monument, and former President Cleveland is to deliver the address. The monument stands in Niagara Square, opposite the house in which lived and died William McKinley. It is more than 100,000 lb. of Vermont marble, standing sixty-nine feet above a base that is twenty-four feet high. Its cost was defrayed by utilizing the unexpended balance of New York State's appropriation to the Buffalo Exposition.

JOHNSON CALLS IT CONFISCATORY

Norfolk and Western President
Says Virginia Roads Cannot
Stand It.

STATES' RIGHTS IN NORTH

Pennsylvania and Baltimore and
Ohio Seek Relief in State
Courts.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—
In this connection it is interesting to
note that the Pennsylvania and the
Norfolk and Western Railroad, is in Wash-
ington, and says that he believes that
beyond any question the railroads of
Virginia will be able to show to the
Supreme Court of the United States, as
well as to the lower Federal courts,
that a two-cent rate is not only fair,
but that it will prove to be actually
confiscatory. He says that the rail-
roads have been driven to their present
course by the attitude of the States.
In this connection it is interesting to
note that the Pennsylvania and the
Baltimore and Ohio have not invoked
the same methods in Pennsylvania, that
other roads have in other States. There
they have a two-cent rate, recently
enacted by the Legislature. But in-
stead of seeking relief through the
Federal courts they have gone
into the State courts and propose to
carry it to a final adjudication by that
route to the Supreme Court.
Thus the anomaly is presented of the
matter being settled after the Southern
idea in Pennsylvania, and after
the anti-State's rights idea in the
Southern States.

Novel Western Decision.

Perhaps the most interesting idea
that has been brought out in the fight
in the various States is that of the
Missouri Federal judge who was ap-
pealed to to set aside the two-cent
rate in that State. He told the
court that the presumption was that
the Legislature had made no mistake
until it was proved otherwise, and
that the only way the railroads could
prove it to his satisfaction would be
to put the law into effect for a few
months and see what the results as to
earnings would be. At the same time,
he said, that if the trial should prove
their contention relief would be forth-
coming.

A prominent Virginia lawyer, with
offices in Washington, but who does
not want to express his views for pub-
lication, has an idea about the situa-
tion that has perhaps not been before
suggested. It is given for what it is
worth:

Another Unique View.

He takes the ground that, whatever
might be said about the jurisdiction of
Judge Pritchard in a case like the Vir-
ginia case, when it comes before him
in the proper way he certainly can
have no jurisdiction to set aside a
law that does not exist. He says that
he made, and that the presumption is
made, and that for Judge Pritchard to
grant an injunction against a confis-
cation that does not yet exist is just
like Governor Taylor, of Kentucky,
pardoning Powers for shooting Gossel
before Gossel was shot. It is his view
that, even granting that Pritchard
would have jurisdiction once the law
was perfected, a concession that he is
not willing to make, he committed an
error that would certainly be reversed
in the Supreme Court when he took
jurisdiction on the grounds of confis-
cation before a confiscatory rate had
been made.

Virginia Has Best Standing.

"To my mind, Virginia has the best
standing of any of the States in the

JONES RANKS HIGH IN LONG SERVICE

With Retirement of Bankhead
No Democrat Has Served
Longer.

Messrs. Lamb, Hay and Jones In-
fluential in Congressional
Work.

ALL BIDS TOO HIGH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—The
Navy Department to-day rejected all bids
submitted for the construction of a dry-
dock at Bremerton, on Puget Sound, be-
cause they were not within the limit of
the appropriation.

Miss Crawford Dies.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 2.—A special
train from Harlem, Ga., tells of the death there
early to-day of Miss Sarah J. Crawford, one
of the South's richest and most prominent
women. She will be buried at Harlem to-morrow.

REPORT ON COTTON SENDS PRICES UP

Estimate of the Reporting Board
Advances Prices in New York
and New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Crop
Reporting Board of the Bureau of
Statistics of the Department of Agri-
culture finds from the reports of the
correspondents and agents of the
bureau that the average condition of
cotton on July 25th was 75.0, as com-
pared with 72.0 on June 25, 1907, 82.0
on July 25, 1906, 74.9 on July 25, 1905,
and a ten-year average of 82.6.
The following table shows the con-
dition on July 25th of this year and
of the preceding year, with the re-
spective ten-year averages, also the
condition on June 25, 1907:

	July 25, 1907.	June 25, 1907.	July 25, 1906.	July 25, 1905.	Ten-Year Average.
States.	65	55	83	86	
Virginia	65	55	83	86	
N. Carolina	75	72	75	84	
S. Carolina	81	79	72	81	
Georgia	81	78	72	83	
Florida	84	83	72	84	
Alabama	72	68	83	82	
Mississippi	71	67	88	82	
Louisiana	71	66	88	84	
Texas	75	72	86	82	
Arkansas	68	67	89	84	
Tennessee	75	69	88	85	
Missouri	66	64	95	86	
Oklahoma	74	74	82		
I. Ter	74	78	85	88	
U. S.	75.0	72.0	82.9	82.6	

Causes an Advance.

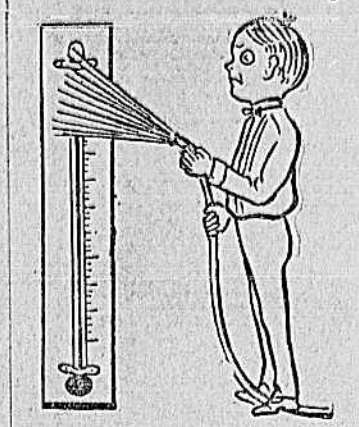
NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—When
the government crop condition report
of 75 was posted in the local Cotton
Exchange at 11 o'clock there was an
advance in values. The October op-
tion, which stood at 12.22 just before
the report was made, jumped to 12.48
on the first bid and then advanced to
12.50. There were similar advances
on the other options. It was generally
expected that the report would be bul-
lish in its nature, but it was never
anticipated that it would be lower than
77, and when 75 was posted as the
condition even the most sanguine of
the bulls were thoroughly surprised.

Advances New York Prices.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The govern-
ment's August report on the condi-
tion of the cotton crop published at
noon to-day was considered bullish,
and there was considerable excitement
in the local futures market. The im-
mediate effect was an advance of 25
to 30 points from the lowest point of
the morning, with October selling at
12.18 and January at 12.35.

Store Closes Saturday 10 P. M.

Wise Talks by "The Office Boy"



Camp Careless, August 1, 1907.

Dear Bunch:
Pa was reading to me about a bunch
that are raising funds to erect a monu-
ment to Bill Nye. Pa said Lawton
had a monument for killing a handful
of people, while thousands have died
laughing at what Bill Nye wrote. I
think the funniest thing he ever said
was, "I need the money." Of course,
any one needs money, but few will
admit it in just that way. I guess
most folks will remember Mr. Nye
without any monument, just as they
remember Josh Billings and Artemus
Ward and Peck's Bad Boy and K.
Fisher & Son's office boy, not so much
for their intrinsic value as for their
digestive worth. A little humor now
and then is good for a backward liver.
Lots of people who take themselves
seriously prefer to take other people
just the opposite. A fat man like a
thin girl and a tall man wants a short
girl, and a short man wants a girl
with lots of cash. But a short man
wouldn't feel at home in a tall man's
outfit suit, or vice versa. There I
go again. But, say, my paper is run-
ning short of "silly" stuff. I'll write
things. Our discount sale is still on.
Be good.
Yours,
WILLIE.



SEES SON DROWN IN DREAM; FINDS BODY

Revelation Concerning Boy Who
Didn't Return Home Comes
to Father.

PITTSBURG, August 2.—Through the
revelations of a vivid dream, Emerson
Stidard, a local riverman, to-day found
the drowned body of his ten-year-old
son, Emerson, in the Monongahela
River under the Warren Railroad
bridge. Last night the boy failed to
return home, and after a vain search
the father retired, and in a dream saw
the boy fall from a skiff into the river.
Early this morning Stidard went out
in a boat to the spot indicated in his
dream, and, lowering a grappling hook,
brought up the body.

Late to-day an empty skiff was seen
floating in midstream, and the boy's
clasp was found near it. The boy is
the sixth child in the family to meet
a violent death. Less than a month
ago a sister was sealed to death by
falling into a tub of boiling water.

NATURE FAIGRS, CAN YOU BEAT THIS ONE?

Connecticut Man Calls Fish by Name,
and They Joyfully Respond.

WINSTED, CONN., August 2.—Charles
Smith took fishing friends to the
river to show them he had trained
trout, so he says:
"Here, Pete!" called Charlie. A trout
began jumping up and down.
"Jump through this!" commanded
Charlie, as he put both hands together
ring fashion. "Pete" took a flying
start and went through the hoop.
Smith then called the trout. "Pete,"
picked up and bass responded to such
names as "Jack," "Mike" and "Mary."
Smith says he won their gratitude by
feeding them regularly every day.
Your correspondent could not obtain
affidavits from "Pete," "Jack," "Mike"
and "Mary" to-night.

GEORGIA HOTELS HAVE TO SUPPLY CLEAN LINEN

ATLANTA, GA., August 2.—Hotels of
Georgia were raked fore and aft in
the House to-day because of the char-
acter of the linen supplied. The bill
to be passed making clean sheets,
clean pillow cases, clean towels, etc.,
compulsory in the hosteleries of the
State.
The measure makes it a misdemeanor
for any hotel proprietor not to fur-
nish spotless linen for his guests. The
bill was passed largely through the efforts
of commercial travelers, who have
been asserting for two years that they
were not getting a clean deal from
Georgia hotel men.

OBJECT TO NEGRO MAIL CLERKS.

Oklahoma White Employees Join Move-
ment to Ask for Segregation.
SHAWNEE, OKLA., August 2.—The
Southwestern Railway Mail Clerks' As-
sociation, of the eleventh division, has
joined the national movement to ask
Congress to segregate the negro mail
clerks in the same manner as the
negro soldiers. Congress will be asked
to select some State or some division
and place all clerks of African descent
in that territory. From 700 to 800
clerks are on active duty in the eleventh
division, 112 being negroes. Most
from Louisiana and Texas are in
the last six months a number have
been detailed for duty in Oklahoma
and Indian Territory.

AT \$25,000 PER CHILD, NO WONDER RACE SUICIDE

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., August 2.—
John Graham Brooks, author-Socialist
of Boston, believes the cost of living
to be the chief cause of race suicide,
according to an address he made at
the Chautauqua Assembly.
"I hesitate to bring up the question
of race suicide," he said, "but it is a
fact that the increased expense
of bringing up children in cities, where
the people either choose or are com-
pelled to live, is largely responsible for
the decrease in the birth rate."
"I have estimated it carefully that
among the middle classes in our cities
each child will cost his parents \$25,000
from birth until he reaches econ-
omic independence."
Mr. Brooks declared that for each
case of insanity or suicide there were
ten sources of degeneration, which
many ascribe to the rapid pace of
modern life.

LAWYERS LEAVE FOR THEIR HOMES

Successful Meeting of State Bar
Association Has a Brilliant
Climax.

JUDGE MOORE GREAT ORATOR

Former Jurist and Joe Wyszor
Deliver Captivating
Addresses.

[Special From a Staff Correspondent.]

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION
GROUNDS, August 2.—After three
days of pleasure, unequalled in former
years, the nineteenth annual meeting
of the Virginia Bar Association came
to a happy close last night, and most
of the lawyers in attendance dispersed
this morning for their respective
homes, leaving a great number of a
most delightful occasion. Some few
remained over to see more of the
exposition, but the major portion left
the grounds on the early morning
boats and trains. It was a not fair
to say that the attendance was large
by comparison, but there was never
a more pleasant and frictionless
gathering of Virginia lawyers; and
so far as I have been able to dis-
cover, harmony was the watchword
of the entire gathering. All the pure
crown of President Braxton's brilliant
annual address on "The History of the
Adoption of the Eleventh Amendment
to the Federal Constitution," down to
the speech of Hon. John R. Dos Pass-
sant, New York, were interesting
and well timed, and when the banquet
came on last night, as the grand
climax, more brilliant oratory was
indulged in than has ever been heard
on the Exposition grounds in the
same length of time. Perhaps the most
was never in finer trim. His part
as toastmaster was so captivating and
enchanting that he was often urged
to go on in his remarks calling for
the various toasts.

The selection of the four chief orators
could not have been more appropriate,
and from the moment the toastmaster
called for order, until Hon. Joseph C.
Wyszor, the distinguished Southwest-
ern lawyer, had completed his magnifi-
cent address on "Brainstorms," there
were frequent and long continued ses-
sions of applause.

Moore and Wyszor.

Both addresses were admirable, and
were frequently cheered. These dis-
tinguished lawyers had serious sub-
jects, and they so treated them, to the
great delight of their hearers, but
when it came time for Judge Charles
Forrest Moore, of Covington, and Hon.
Joseph C. Wyszor, of Pulaski, to per-
form, they turned themselves loose on
sentiment, and it looked as though
their fellow-lawyers would go wild
with enthusiasm. Judge Moore is a
man of splendid ability, and is re-
garded as one of the foremost advo-
cates after dinner speakers in the country.
He was born in Allegheny county,
and though on the sunny side of fifty,
he has a most enviable record. He is
now a resident of New York City, and
is a leader of Tammany Hall, who is
thoroughly conversant with the most
serious campaigns, where winning
speeches are needed by the Democrats.

But, more than this, he is eagerly
sought after as a speaker at distin-
guished dinners, both in and out of
the metropolis. He has many other
distinctions, which place him in a high
class among his fellows. As judge of
the County Court of Allegheny, he
presided many years ago at the famous
trial of Thomas A. Goodman, the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad conduc-
tor, who was finally acquitted of the
charge of killing Colonel Parsons.

Judge Moore has been twice a Meth-
odist preacher, and finally decided to
return to the bar, where now he is
regarded as a strong leader.

Wyszor Follows.

Judge Moore was followed shortly
by Mr. Wyszor, and the speeches of
both were regarded as among the most
beautiful and appropriate ever deliv-
ered before a meeting of the associa-
tion. Judge Moore's address was a
tribute to the South and the honor of her people in
these days of graft and commercialism
was one of the most magnificent bursts
of eloquence to which the Virginia Bar
Association has ever listened, and when
Wyszor came to deal with "Brainstorms"
he did it in an attractive and
eloquent manner, that his hearers in-
dicated every desire for him to go on
to a late hour. Without reference to
either by name, he discussed the prin-
ciples enunciated in both the Strother
and Loving trials, and at times he was
quoting in the most humorous fashion,
language used by both the presiding
judges to the respective juries.

The next meeting of the associa-
tion will undoubtedly be held at the
Hot Springs, according to clearly de-
fined sentiment among the members,
though the place and time will be for-
mally chosen by the executive com-
mittee and announced later.

Names Committees.

Hon. Wyndham R. Meredith, of
Richmond, the newly elected president,
announced through President Braxton
at yesterday's session, the following
standing committee for the ensuing
year:

Admissions—Frank C. Crocker,
Portsmouth; Theodore S. Garnett, Jr.,
Norfolk; Edward H. Turnbull, Jr.,
Lawrenceville; George Mason, Peters-
burg; H. D. Flood, Appomattox; G. S.
Hammer, Lynchburg; W. H. Gravely,
Martinsville; George E. Walker, Char-
lottesville; Albert T. Browning, Orange;
Lewis C. Williams, Richmond; O. F.
Mears, Eastville; Joseph W. Chinn, Jr.,
Warsaw; E. C. Cary, Gloucester; N. L.
Hensley, Williamsburg; George E. Hlaw,
Hanover; Harry B. Canon, Norfolk;
Ed. Secker, Norfolk; W. T. Woodstock,
W. T. Shields, Lexington; George E.
Nelson, Hot Springs; Everett Perkins,
Roanoke; A. A. Campbell, Wytheville;
George W. St. Clair, Tazewell; Preston
W. Campbell, Abingdon; J. P. Butts,
Big Stone Gap; J. S. Hunsberger, Har-
risburg; J. A. C. Keith, Warrenton;
Hugh C. Morrison, Gate City; C. W.
Coleman, Portsmouth; C. L. Scott, Am-
herst.

Legislation and Reform—George L.
Christian, Richmond; Joseph C. Cash-
land, Norfolk; L. L. Joffe, Norfolk; S. V.
Fulkerson, Bristol, and John M. John-
ston, Alexandria.

Judiciary—George Bryan, Richmond;
Arthur B. Pugh, Salem; J. C. Wyszor,
Pulaski; James W. Gordon, Richmond;
J. A. C. Keith, Warrenton; C. W. Cole-
man, Portsmouth; and the executive com-
mittee.

Grievances—Roy B. Smith, Roanoke;
Hugh C. Davis, Norfolk; S. Floyd
Noel, Accomac; R. T. Irving, Big
Stone Gap; H. C. Kelley, Richmond.

Legal Education and Admissions—
George L. Christian, Richmond; M. P. Burks, Lexing-

HE ASKED BURRELLE ABOUT IT

There was at least one happy man in
New York last week, and his happiness
came about in quite an unusual way.
He told a reporter about it, and was
quite gleeful in the telling.

"I work for a big house," said he,
"that has a patent device to put on
bottles. The idea is that this little ar-
rangement is snapped on a bottle con-
taining poison. Then, when you get
up in the middle of the night and feel
around in a dark closet for medicine,
if your hands run up against a bottle
with this device on you pass on. See
the idea? You never drink poison by
mistake."

"Well, I have been a clerk in this
house for several years, and one of the
motives of the concern is 'grow or go.'
A big sign with these words on hangs
directly over my desk, and as I haven't
grown much in business lines it has
been a source of worry to me. Now
I am coming to the point. The man-
ager bawled up to me the other day
and said: 'Mr. Atkins, we are getting
out a new pamphlet of our device, and
we want to incorporate in it examples
of people who have taken poison by
mistake. You can read in the papers
about them very often. We want you
to go to the public library and read the
back files of the papers for, say, two
or three years, to get us fifty examples.
It may take you two or three weeks to
do this work, but put on a hustle, and
don't waste time.'"

"Now, that's where my 'grow or go'
idea came for the first time. I have
kept my eyes open and have read a lot
of advertisements that start off, 'What
are they saying about you? Ask Bur-
relle—he'll send you the clippings.' So
I said to myself, if he can send me
the clippings, I guess that's what I
want. So I went to see the Burrelle
people and found they conduct the
largest press clipping bureau in the
world, and read all newspapers pub-
lished. I instructed them to give me
every item they could find about people
who took poison by mistake. In two
days they found sixty-seven such items.
I took my sixty-seven items to the man-
ager, bowed gracefully, and said, 'I
have finished the work, sir.' 'You're
growing all right,' said the manager.
You can guess the rest."—Newark Ad-
vertiser.

ton; C. B. Garnett, Richmond; James
B. Harrison, Danville; R. C. Minor,
University of Virginia.

Library and Legal Literature—R. M.
Hughes, Norfolk; Eugene C. Massie,
Richmond; Lucian H. Cooke, Roch-
ester; G. Hutton, Portsmouth; J. W. Chap-
man, Tazewell.

International Arbitration—John
Goode, Bedford City; H. St. George
Tucker, Lexington; W. A. Jones, War-
saw; A. A. Thigpen, Bristol; C. H. Bar-
ham, Tazewell; W. J. Montague, Rich-
mond; James Hay, Madison; Lewis H.
Machen, Alexandria; R. Walton Moore,
Fairfax.

Presentments—R. C. Marshall, Port-
smouth; M. C. Elliot, Norfolk; E. J.
Butford, Lawrenceville; W. H. Mann,
Notoway; D. J. Eggleston, Charlotte;
Joseph Stebbins, South Boston; J. M.
Hooker, Stuart; R. T. W. Duke, Jr.,
Charlottesville; T. E. Barbour, Henry
Taylor, Jr., Richmond; O. D. Bachelor,
Newport News; Thomas E. Blakey,
Tappahannock; J. W. Fleet, Briscoe;
D. D. Paschey, Williamsburg; C. P.
Cardwell, Hanover; C. E. Nicol, Manas-

sass; R. M. Ward, Winchester; J. M.
Quarles, Staunton; R. L. Parrish, Cov-
ington; H. O. Humphries, Bedford City;
W. B. Kegely, Wytheville; R. R. Hen-
ry, Tazewell; H. G. Peters, Bristol; B.
H. Sewell, Jonesville; George P. Grat-
tison, Harrisonburg; Edward E. Garrett,
Taylor, Jr., Richmond; Joseph L. Kelly,
Bristol; Judge Leigh R. Watts, Portsmouth; A.
A. Gray, Palmyra.

A Special Committee on Official Court
 stenographers—S. S. P. Patterson, Rich-
mond; Gardner L. Bothe, Alexandria;
A. A. C. Keith, Warrenton; C. W. Cole-
man, Portsmouth; V. A. McIlwaine, Peters-
burg.